A Visitor to the Knob Country Who Started to Teach the Satives Things—Subsequent Trouble in Being Identified at His Bank

Some Very Contrary Minded Beasts. Mil. Font, Pa., July 22 -"The Giner'l give the feller a check for what was coming to him. the felier a check in the Knob country, "and I heerd that when he got back home and went to the lank where they'd knowed him for ten vear and more, and asked 'em to eash it, they

eavs to him." Ton t know who you be. You'll have to be identified, they says.

"Don't know med the feller says, "Great

poppin' backeyes' don't you know Sniverly?'

Yes, they says. ' We know Sniverly. Fetch Sniverly here, and if he knows you we'll cash

your check. they says. Fetch Sniverly here! the feller save. 'Why. screechin erleget-! he says, 'Sniverly is here!

East they laughed at him and then they 'See here!' they says, 'you git out o' here,

or well rull you in and sock you in the jug! the feller had to go and git his wife

and his mother-in-law and his Uncle William to prove that he was suiverly before them bank olks that had knowed him for ten years would believe it was him, his experience in the Knob atry but changes his face and kind o' shifted his guieral git up so amazin'.

en notice for more than forty years that things in the Knob country is liable to sea leetle su prisin' to folks that ain't used the ways o that garden spot of all creation, and I says to Eli and the rest of 'em more'n

The best thing for the stranger within our gaves to do is not to know nothin' and he willin' learn, I same, and then, if he's been willin' to earn, and he gits his clothes spilled, or goes away leavin some of his hide and his meat distributed around in the woods, he kin say, Well, I learned somethin', but 'pears to me that mebbe I didn't hardly stay long enough to git a full course of instruction; but that nin't their fault. That's what he kin say, I says, and that the about all he kin say." 'And Eli and the rest of 'em they says, 'Of

And I ought to say right here that folks ought to know that plint. Then they won't be lable to strain theirselves when they strike the Knob country, and won't have to go home needth' a tag on 'em to be reco'nized by them ! that's knowed 'em sence they was born. The Giner'l was short o' help, and when

this feller come along a-lookin' for somethin' to do the Giner'l was glad. Where did you come from?' says the Giner'l to the feller, 'and what do you know

about things ?' says he. "I come from Ohio, says the feller, and consekently, o' course, I know everything about

things,' says he "The Giner'l he sort o' hummed awhile, and then he says: 'Them is woods that you see down yender, as fur as the eye kin go,' he says. There's livin' things in them woods. Wild

and livin' things,' the Giner'l says. "Pooh! the feller says: 'I have hunted coons ever sence I was a boy, and chased the og-nosed snake and the perarie ratifer to their dens fearlessly,' he says.

Of course, we knowed about coons, but the hog-nosed snake and the perarie rattler was a attle beyond us, and they sounded tremen-

dous. So the Giner'l he says: Dan'l.' he says to me, 'here's a pardner for you. Take him down to the peelin' and let him

And the Giner'l hired the feller and I took him down to the bark poelin' feelin' that I was a sort of a no-account citizen, after all, but yit kind o' kep' up by the idee that I had a chance to be on top of the heap if I only watched this to be on top the her feller that knowed it all, Sniverly bein' his name.

"As long as he worked in the peelin' with me.
"As long as he worked in the peelin' with me."

he never had much to say that didn't go to showhow consumed triffin' the things that I knowed actually was and how triffin' the things was that he dan't know till the day that I led him ever to the Ciner'is, he havin' expressed

ion to git what was considered on the general goldenes. It says he to me on this here occase chances is that mebbe I rated my a things a lectic high. I feel it in my esays. And mebbe the reason that so much in my bones is, he says, a there's been such a passed of meat if o' my benes that the feelind don't much trouble to get into 'em as it much trouble to get into 'em as it much trouble to get into 'em as it' Thomas been chasing the hog-nosed the pararle rattler,' he says. 'But it kep your eye on me, you must a noticed t your consarned bull-headed dogs has got

that your consarned buil-headed dogs has got a hall but be learn, he says.

We had been layin down on the skirtin of the big loog medder, takin a smoke, and my dogs was layin, there a snoozin, when all of a suddent they sprung up and went a tearin swidtent they sprung up and went a tearin sway, hollerin like Injuns. They didn't go far. They stepped about forty red back in the woods, and when they opened up their yelp I knowed what it was they had treed.

"Good enough" says. Sniverly, thinkin'thou his bein' from Ohio. They've treed a teen forme, he says.

thent his bein from Ohlo. They've treed a treat forme, he says.

With the idea that I was only a sort of a victim of the ignorance that was staikin forcing his knowledge, or the feller that had the advantage of bein from Ohlo, I only lest give my opinion in the case, leede timid like, and I says.

It soluds to me, Sniverly, I says, 'as if they had treed a wildeat,' I says.

Food!' says Sniverly, glarin at me with a lock hat seemed to ask me if I had forgot that he was from Ohlo. 'Come on with me,' he says. I'll show you somethin' you don't knew,' he says.

which to learn, I went along. We came to where the degs was gethered under a big chestnut tree, and they was crazy wild. I shot my ere up in the tree, and up nigh the top I see a wildest, scroechin 'sure erouseh. Salvar see a wildest, scrosehin Isure enough. Sniver-ly he looks at it a while and he says:

The have to say that it ain't a coon,' he says.

Does anyhody in this country know what it by he say.

Tsays. 'It's only jest a wildent. I'll o Ben's and git a gun and fetch the

Recover to Ben's and git a gun and fetch the critter down, I says.

Pool' says Sniverly. 'Waste o' time. Keep rour eye on me, he says.

Otcourse, ten' there and wantin' to learn things I kep' my eye on him. He cut somethin like a hoop-pole, meblic six foot long, and took out his lackknife, opened the biggest blace is it, and strapped it onto the end of the role, with the blade is inth' up and.

'ow, says he, keep your eyes on me and the Matimes econ-stabler? he says. 'I'll climb his tree and shove the stabler in what you have an idee is a wildent. He'll see at wanst where I haif from, and he'll tumble out o' that tree so amakin' andek that unless your dozs is wideawake you'd never believe he could a line in the tree. If your dogs is wide awake, he says, they'll scatch him when he lands, and I'll come down and help com faish him. That's the way, he says, that we gether in coons out

I'll come down and help 'em finish him. That's the way is says, that we gether in coons out where I come from.

But, sniverly, says, I, have you considered that this ain't accordant that this ain't the blace where you come from? This is the Knob country. I says, and this a Knob country wildeats. I says, don't have habits exactly like coons, not that I ever beser on, I says.

But Sniverly he only grinned, knowin' as could be and made ms feel how durn little we must know in the Knob country.

Jest knop your eye on me, he says. I'll show you somethin you don't know. But if you don't care about stayn' here and keepin.

dest keen your eye on me, he says. [7]] woll semethin you don't know. But if don't care about stayin' here and keepin' feye on me, he says, and an't anxious to to you kin scamper over to Bea's. [7] fug his thing you think is a wildeat, he says. But I was thin't to hearn, and so I thought stay and keep my eye on Suiverly. He my the tree. The wildeat scenned to kind of its term is eye on Suiverly. And that was giarn, and the way the critter treated and snarled and spit made me sort of that I do willin't ogive up the chance of this content is 1 Ben d only happen along a way with his gun. But Sniverly he keep middle and when he got within reach the critter with his con-stabler he will all the so of the knife and to the hit in the wildeat's side to the hit in the wildeat's side of the Sniverly used to hunt the coon and see the hog rose snake and the permitter for the side middle of the princip out of the

his shoulder at the wildout that had turned to and busted all precedent in setch cases made and provided in the coon-huntin and hose-nose snake and peralric rattler chasin' deestricts where Sniverly had sucked in know'ledge, by startin' to leave a tree the way it did, and then not leavin' it at all, but jest stoppin' on a limb not far below Sniverly, where it was giaren' up at him, not a durn bit ashamed of its ignorance.

DUTIES OF THE LINEMAN.

BIS EXISTENCE IS HOBBLED AND HIS HORK IS HARD.

Must Always Be Ready for a Job at Repairing Broken Lines—Winter Hardships

on a limb not far below Shiverly, where it was ginrin up at him, not a durn bit ashamed of its ignorance.

By the crawfish-snoopin' mud-puppy of oil Muskingum's agur-bottoms! says Shiverly, this is disgustin! What kind o' bull-headed dogs is them that'il tree seth critters as this here? And what kind of a bull-headed critter is this here? And what kind of a bull-headed critter is this here that won't tumble out o' the tree when it gits the Maumee coon-stabber socked into it? he says. Dog on your ugly pictur? he says to the wildest grittin' his teeth. If you're bound to climp down out of a tree in that inconsiderate way I'll give you another lift! he says, and he turned his Maumee coon-stabber on the wildeat ag'in and give it another jab.

steeth. If you're bound to clime down out of a tree in that inconsiderate way I'll give you another lift!' he says, and he turned his Maumee coonstabler on the wildcat agin and give it another jab.

The ignorance and contrairiness o' that wildcat made me ashamed, for the consarned criter didn't take the lift on down the tree that Sniverly give it, but jest clumb back up into the tree agin, usin Sniverly for footin' in comin' down and he same as it had used him in comin' down and the same his it had used him in comin' down and the same his it had used him in comin' down and the same his it had used him in comin' down and the same his it had used him in comin' down and the same his it had used him in the comin' down and the same his comin down here and there, tuttin' me in mind o' beesteak jest pounded for breakfast. The wildcat didn't stop till he got to the too the tree, and then it perched on a plant and give you will be considered back and spit and catterwaule at Sniverly most tremendous. I had been keepin' my ove on Sniverly and had learned a lot, and so I hollers up to him:

'I don't want to presume,' I says,' but would it he out o' the way for me to suggest that mebbe it move he a pleasin't him if you should come down? I says.

'Oh. I'm a comin' down!' he says. I'm too dam disgusted to stay up here any longer!' he says. What's the use o' tryin' to hunt setch thing to do?' he says. But I want to say one thing, he says. Out where the old Muskingum tolls her yaller tide, he says. we'd soon make crow-bait o' dogs that drun setch things as this up a tree instit o' coons,' he says.

Then he chucked his Maumee coon-stabber to the ground and started to foller it. I hain't never jost made un my mind yit whether it was humiliatin' ignorance or the thoughts o' them two jubs from the coon-stabber that made the wildcat do it, but when it see Sniverly retreating it jest humped itself and sprung from the limb where it was layin' and landed piumo and square on to Sniverly's shoulders. That the wild had to be done him, it

out where the old Muskingum rolls her yaller tide, he says, 'we'd seen make crow bate o' dogs that'd run setch things as this up a tree instide coons.' he says.

'I tried to argue Sniverly into stayin' in the Knob country till be kind o' growed together ag in and healed over, but he said he'd ruther go home and have the agur set in, so 's he'd feel more cheerin'; so he went, and the consequences was that he had to fetch his wife and his mother-in-law and his Uncle William to go hail that he was Sniverly before the bank that had knowed him for ten years and better would cash his check, his experience in the Knob country having changed his face and shifted his giner'l git-up so amazin'."

FIGHTING ANGORA IN ATHENS,

A Cat That Has Whipped All the Dogs in Town to Avenge Her Kittens.

Out in Athens, O., there is an Angora cat with a fighting record. When she appears on the street every dog within sight slinks off with his tail between his legs. Not one of them dares to pass her, and yet, under or linary eircumstances, she is a peaceable, lawabiling cat. She made her record last summer, and the tale of her provocation is tragic.

In June she became the proud mother of four puff-ball kittens. They occupied a basket in the barn and every one petted them and made much of them; but one fateful day, while the mother was away, rats killed all four of the kittens. When the bereaved parent returned a dreadful sight met her eyes; but like pet Marjorie Fleming's turkey.

and meditated vengeance. The owner of the cat has a kennel of fine hunting dogs. Tabby had had various skirmishes with them, and had reason to think them evil characters. She evidently figured out the theory that dogs were the meanest ereatures she knew, and dogs must have killed those kittens, for she rose with her white fur bristling and her eyes blazing and made a bee line for the kennel yard where five dogs were sunning themselves. Swooping down upon the innocent dogs she took them, one at a time, and punished them until they fled, covered with blood and yelping dismaily.

Tabby's blood was up. Some dog had killed

ered with blood and yelping dismaily.

Tabby's blood was up. Soms dog had killed her helpless babies. She didn't know what dog had done the deed; but she didn't know what dog had done the deed; but she didn't intend to take any chances on allowing the guilty one to escape, so she started out on the warpath, with a firm intention of whipping every dog in town. The next door neighbor owned a valuable pug dog, who westying luxuriously on a blue sike cushion on the front veranda. In at the gate came an avenging Nemesis, spitting fire and slaughter. In two minutes that blue silke cushion was spattered with red and the pug was a candidate for a dog hospital. Tabby left him howling in agony and rushed on in her mad career, tackling every dog, big or little, that showed his head. The righteousness of her cause spurred her on, and each contest added to her thirst for gore. An Italian grey-hound was fit for nothing but early trugs when she got through with him, and a dignified St. Bernard has been blind in one eye ever since he met incarnate fury in Angora guise.

The crusade attrasted the attention of passers by, and a crowd soon collected and followed the eat. Betting on each event ran high, and the excitement grew. Finally the cat marded in lutcher's shop, in whose door sat a bandy-legged buildog of great renown. A murnur ran through the rowd. The fame of that buildog as a fighter had spread far and wide, and everyone prophesied that the dauntless conqueror had met her Waterloo. She made straight for the buildog. He rose and waldled out to meet her. He knew just what he would do to her. He would take her by the back of the neck and break her back with one shake. Then suddenly something fell from the sky upon the back of his own neek, and blood rained into his eyes and ears. When he could see again, a wild demoniae cat was standing ten feet away from him, but she didn't stay there. She flew through the air, landed on his tack and olawed furrows before he could touch her. Then she was gone again.

The unequalicented fas

ROBERT BONNER AS A TYPO.

Solid Minion in 20 Hours and 28 Minutes. Washington, July 22.-There is an old-time printer in the Government Printing Office who worked on the Hartford Courant when the late Robert Bonner was setting type in that office. A "tourist" came along, he says, and offered to bet \$10 that he could set more type than any man in the office. He told Mr. Benner that he was not a marker to nim in speed and that he was afraid to put up his moticy. Mr. Bonner told the "tourist" that he was not a betting the words of the first in the country. He was the first in the country, the focked so for the first in the center a type-setting contest in America, and it is aconcidence that Leo Menhaimer, the fact had been in the way when lightning struck he focked so for the corn-stabler, and he hadned the for in the way when lightning struck he focked so for the corn-stabler, and he clutched it high in air as he glared back over

DUTIES OF THE LINEMAN.

BIS EXISTENCE IS HOBBLED AND HIS WORK IS HARD.

Must Always Be Ready for a Job at Repairing Broken Lines—Winter Hardships—Methods of Locating Breaks—Pole Climbing Not So Easy as it Looks.

Tolegraph and telephone linemen are always "standing by" when they're not working. They have more year-in and year-out "standing by" to do than sailors, for sailors get into port once in a while, and anchor watches are not drawn from all hands. The lineman can't make social dates shead. He is a shuttlecock of the weather, and he watches the skies with the sweeping eye of a skipper whose ship is making port under a jury rig. The average old-time lineman is so skilled in forecasting at all seasons that he can frequently call the turn twenty-four hours ahead on a pole-leveling and wire-deranging storm. Some of the old linemen just feel they are paver changed from their does not draw in the same than the can frequently call the turn twenty-four hours ahead on a pole-leveling and wire-deranging storm. Some of the old linemen just feel they are never changed from they wood foothold the wood is liable to obtain a good foothold the wood is liable to obtain a good foothold the wood is liable to dothin a good foothold the wood is liable to dothin a good foothold the wood is liable to dothin a good foothold the wood is liable to dothin a good foothold the wood is liable to dothin a good foothold the wood is liable to dothin a good foothold the wood is liable to the ground if he is not exceedingly cautious. Linemen often have to exceedingl the approach of a storm that is going to force them to strap on their pole clutches. Linemen can and do indulge in a plenty of loafing and sitting around, but they are always subject to hurry calls. They are liable to be dug out of bed at any hour of the night, and when they

take a day off they must always leave precise

details as to where a call will find them. If a

lineman meditates putting in a day amid the

delights of Coney Island the chief lineman has got to know it. If he contemplates a pro-

longed call upon his girl the chief lineman has got to know where the girl lives. So that the lineman leads a sort of hobbled existence. Winter wire repairing is what puts the pouches under the linemen's eyes. Their work during the warm months, when they stand by to repair injuries wrought to wire systems by summer squal's and electrical storms, is easy junketing compared with the hardship and exposure of their labors during the cold months. Wires laden with sleet and snow go down in the winter like leaves before the blasts of autumn. When they give way, they almost fall upon the heads of the linemen, so quickly do these electrical ferrets appear upon the seenes of damage with their repairing kits. Linemen hate the winter. They do not particularly mind local work on trunk or dity lines when the cold same are on, but they abominate winter field work when, after blizzards, the wires become iangled and twisted in the wilderness along it after the fashion of railroad construction swiftness if they wish to haug on to their jobs. his company's wires are in had shape. Neither is there any night. He has got to keep at work until his task is performed. In an emergency he is not supposed to know the meaning of the word sleep. He must be impervious to heat

and cold. He is expected to get the wire he is engaged upon in operating shape quicker than the linethe other company. If he succeeds in doing is scowled upon by the chief lineman upon his return to headquarters from the field and

stands a good chance of being laid off.

There are local linemen and field linemen, The work of telegraph and telephone linemen is practically the same. Nowadays, a lineman, to be considered first-rate in his business, must be as competent in underground work as in pole wiring. Underground wiring, a comparatively new branch of the lineman's trade, is pursued by wholly different methods from pole wiring, but as soon as it became an established institution the best of the linemen tackled it and mastered it, so as to fit themdoes not understand underground work does not command as much money by more than a dollar a day as the lineman who is an underground repairer. Field linemen generally work by the day, and get from \$5. to \$4.50 for a day's work, necessaring to their ability. Lecal linemen who understand underground wiring usually get salaries ranging from \$50 to \$100 a month. Foremen get considerably more. The layman is upt to wonder how, after a wire-deranging storm, when the wires decline to work, the telegraph people find out where the break is. Folks often ask the linemen if they don't have to set out on a handcar and follow the line until they come to the specific where the wire is down. Of course, the linemen don't do any such thing. A lineman who is sent out alone on a regular train to repair a break at a certain point will sit in the smoking car reading a newspaper until the train reaches just the point he is bound for, and he never mays a bit of attention to the line until that togo.

"How does he know?" a Sux man asked a does not understand underground work does

She was more than usual calm, she did not give a single dam,

She was too desperate for profanity. According to the hostler's testimony, she just buried her face in her paws and thought long test it by the use of the galvanouster. For instances, supposing one of our Bultimore, wires test it by the use of the galvanometer. For instance, supposing one of our Baitumore wires refuses duty. We first ascertain if it is all right as far as Trenton, then Philadelphia. If it is all right as far as Philadelphia, then Philadelphia hids out if the wire is working to Wilmington. If it is, then Wilmington gives it a try. If it declines to work between Wilmington and Baitimore, why of course we know that the break is between those two points. We don't know exactly where, though and lift were not for the galvanometer it would be necessary for a lineman to trace the wire all the way from Wilmington to Baitimore. But the galvanometer measures with arithmetical precision the quantity of electrical escape in proportion to the mile of wire, and by means of its registering figures it is perfectly easy to ascertain within a furiong the exact distance of the break from the point at which the test is made. Thus the work of the lineman is, in the case of a single break, mapped out for him before he sets out with his kit." ease of a single break, mapped out for him before he sets out with his kit."

This is well enough when only one wire has
suspended business, owing to the falling of a
rotten pole or the snapping of the wire itself by
reason of the expansion and contraction of
heat and cold. It is when a heavy storm has
battered up a company's whole system within
a large area of country, when it is impossible
for a central office to call up anybedy anywhere, owing to the topping of poles and
breaking of wires, that the linemen have to do
their own discovering.

At such times they go out in gangs from the
various district headquarters on regular repairing trains, made up of three or four cars,
seconding to the number of men in the gang.
There is a car for the wire and tools, a car or
two for the men's sleening berths and a mess
car. A special engine is attached to the frain.
A chief lineman is foreman of such a gaing,
which is composed of linemen, ground hands
and pole raisers.

The ground hands are the heavy laborers of

of each wire, and the wires are all numbered, of each wire, and the wires are all numbered. They are never changed from their original positions, which agree with their charted po-sitions, so that the lineman has no trouble in singling out the wire he wishes to work on.

ASSEMBLYMEN ASPIRE HIGHER.

Some Who Will Not Seek Renomination.

In the general New York elections of a year age, contrary to what had been the rule of politics for half a century, Congressmen who represent New York districts in Washington and State Senators who represent them in Al bany were elected on the same day with mem bers of the Assembly. In consequence of this arrangement, as fixed by the amended State Constitution in 1804, there will be no election for either Congressmen or Senators this year. and members of the Assembly, therefore, can look for promotion to neither office, contenting themselves generally with either a re-election to the Assembly or to retirement from the contest for that office. None the less, the present members of Assembly, with very few exceptions, are looking for something higher than their present posts with emolument of only \$1,500 a year and the peril of two or more extra sessions for which no extra compensa-

In the First Assembly district Daniel E Finn, a veteran in legislative service, is a candidate for Municipal Court Judge in the First Judicial district, to succeed Wauhope Lynn, whose term expires this year, and another candidate for the same office in the event of a contest between Judge Lynn and Assembly man Finn becoming irreconcilable is Michael T. Sharkey, Assemblyman from the Third district, a resident of the judicial district and a lawyer. The Assemblyman from the Sec-ond district, James A. Riordan, is a candidate

district, a resident of the judicial district and a lawyer. The Assemblyman from the Second district, James A. Riordan, is a candidate for re-election, but the present Assemblyman in the Fifth district. Nelson H. Henry, Republican, will not, according to political gossip, be in the field this year.

M. Taylor Phillips, member of Assembly from the Ninth district, has ailled him-elf with the Sheeban faction of Tammany men in the fight there, and should the Sheeban party win in the September primaries Mr. Phillips is the prospective candidate for City Lourt Judge, on which bench the west side districts of the city are not now represented. Assemblymen Roche in the Fourth district and Sanders in the Twelfth are candidates for re-election, but Charles S. Adler. Republican. Assemblyman from the Eighth district, who has alve terms to his credit, will, it is said, not run again but will receive an appointive office from the Republican organization. Benjamin Hoffman, the Democratic Assemblyman from the Sixteenth district, is a candidate for City Court Judge, a place held for five years by his neighbor. Juseph F. Newburger, pow a Judge of the General Sessions Court. Edward H. Fallows, Republican representative of the Twenty-first district, who was active in securing the retirement of Surrogate Arnold, will, according to political gossip, become, after Jan. I, a deouty Attorney-General for the prosecution of cases having their origin in the city of New York, but notalizedly provided for by the designation of G. D. B. Hashrouck. Samuel S. Slater is the present representative of the Thirty-first Assembly, a Republican candidate for Municipal Court Judge in the Ninth Judicial district, and it is proposed by some of his friends that he shall be the Republican candidate for Governor of Vermont in 1881, 1980) votes, whereas Grover Court of the Ford Franchise Tax Municipal Court of Vermont in 1881, 1980) votes, whereas Grover Court of the Ford Franchise Tax Multican and the assertion was then the semblyman in the Twenty-ninth dis

Frank Bulkley, Republican Assemblyman in the Twenty-ninth district, will not be a candidate for re-election on the Republican ricket there this year, as Homer Folkes, independent Republican and now Alderman for the district, is slated to succeed him. Mr. Bulkley is an ancicant for a place in a State department.

Robert Mazet, Republican Assemblyman from the Ninetsenth district, who heads the investigating committee, as dress not only to renomination in the Ninetsenth district this year, but also to the leadership of the Republicans on the floor of the Assembly. Patrick F. Trainor, Tammany revesentative from the Thirteenth district, has served several terms and is the nominee for an appointive office of a more lucrative character. Louis Meister, Tammany Assemblyman in the Fourteenth district, is a rossible Tammany candidate for Councilman in the event of the promotion of John T. Oakley, representative of the Fourteenth in the Council, to the post of Sheriff. For the post now bed by C. F. Collins, Assemblyman in the Twentieth district, Stephen H. Keating, a son of Commissioner of Highways Reating, is a candidate.

Reating, is a candidate.

DUIY ON CANADIAN LUMBER.

Imports in This Country Growing Despits the Tariff Rates.

QUERKC, July 22.—There is considerable satisfaction in Canada over the increased value of lumber which has enabled the export of considerable quantities of it to the United States, despite the \$2 import duty imposed by the Dingley act. The Tory press of this country gloats over the matter as though a victory had been gained over American diplomacy, and in a manner quite offensive enough to invite retailation in the shape of a higher tariff. The Georgian Bay region of the industry is in a high condition of prosperity. All of the cut that was carried over from last season has been cleared out and handsome prices were realized on it. The common lumber and coarse grades of the district, which were expected to be rendered unsainable by the \$2 American duty, have been sent across the line because prices rose \$1.50 to \$2 better than last years, a fact that would seem to justify the imposition of a higher innert duty by the United States unless the American owners of timber lands in Canada are more fairly and more equitably dealt with than at present in the matter of their own logs.

No duty, however, was involved on part of the lumber exported to the United States this sealumber exported to the United States this se to for the sum's selecting borths, and a needed and trade of the trade of trade of the trade of trade of the trade of trade of the trad

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flourishes. All attempts to equal it must prove futile.

Unlike other firms we are showing Fall stock now. Values like the following explain our unquestioned eminence in our particular province:

Furniture Department.

PARLOR SUITS.

All grades at most moderate prices: an effective suit, with managany framework, upholsterel in green plush, embroidered backs, 5 large pieces; represen
18.25

A very dainty table, in golden oak or ma-hegany floish, square top and shelf, turned legs, excellent make and 88c DAVENPORTS,

Quaint elegance at economical prices. A choice design, with mahogany finished frame, highly polished, upholstered in green velour, tuffed seat, plain 17.00 back,graceful shape; a bargain at

LADIES' DESKS.

A very attractive Desk, in selected golden oak, hand-rabbed polish mash, complete interior, one drawer in base; un- 4.95 equalled value for. OFFICE DESKS.

MORRIS CHAIRS.

A neat Chair, with framework of solden oak or maliogany finish and cushions of velour; nowhere else obtainable 4.25 for A first-class Box Couch, large and roomy, good upholstery, tuited seat, covered in plain or figured denim, very cheap 7.15

HALL FURNISHINGS. An exceptionally desirable Hall Seat, in choicest golden oak, hand-rubbed polish finish, handsome carving through 5.85

CHAIRS. A handsome Arm Chair, with frame of Belgian oak, finely carved throughout, best spring-seat uphoistery, plain seat, tufted back, covered in best quality leather, superior in every respect, but the 26.50 price is only

LIBRARY TABLES. A very nent design, in quartered oak, with golden finish, lower shelf, turned legs, bonded finish, neatly carved panels, large and substantial; good value 7.45

BOOKCASES. Open Bookcase, in quartered oak finish, is six feet high, three feet wide and has five adjustable shelves, red and rings for curtain, carved and beaded finish; a 8,90 bargain at.

Combination Bookense, in golden oak or malocany finish, five adjustable shelves, complete desk and cupboard, mirgor at back; special at. 8.25

ARLES.

A Table in golden oak finish, five feet long and very strong, well made and desirable, heavy turned legs; special 3.55

ENAMELLED WASHSTANDS. Complete, with bowl, pitcher and 98c

SIDEBOARDS.

A very neat Sideboard, in the new golden finish, display shelves, bevelled mirror, 3 roomy drawers and cupboards, carved cabinet work, good workmanship 9.00 throughout; cheep for.

CHINA CLOSETS.

A dainty design in choice golden oak, three adjustable shelves, glass sides and door, heavy bevelled plate mirror at top, work-maniship and finish of the best; 8.25 yours for

DINING CHAIRS.

A Dining Room Chair, with oak frame, nicely made and finished, open cane 82c CHIFFONIERS. A vast assortment. A desirable one is in golden oak finish, five large drawers, brass handle trimmings, carved gallery. 4.10 REED AND WILLOW GOODS.

A specimen of our selling is the large Reed Rocker, which we alone can afford to offer for 1.20 Carpet Department. 1,700 Smyrna Rugs, 30x60, all col-ors and designs. Smyrna Mats, reversible, 10x33. 56c Remnants of Matting at one-third regular price (ranging in size from 10c. to 15c 5to 15 yards, at, per yard. Wilton Velvet Carpet, choice floral 69c designs, at

Upholstery Department. Embroidered Denim Curtains (50 2.98 

Housefurnishing Dept.

CLOCKS. China Case Clocks, best movements, large fancy dial, decorated in colors and gold, every a cok fully guaranteed; spe-4.78 cial at.
Cabinet Case Clock, very ornamental, eight-day movement, striking hours and half hours, worth fully \$4.00; spe-2.78 cial Alarm Clocks, nickel cases, reliable movements, worth \$1.00; special... 59c Jardinieres and Pedestals, in rich terra cotta, B-inch flower pots, worth 1.38 twice our price.
Real Japanese Vases, in large variety, for less than importers cost, be-

Our Charge-Account System. An inestimable boon to those of moderate means and a liking for comfortable homes. Investigate its methods. Terms to suit everybody's purse.

Ratiroad Fare Allowed Out-of-Town Buyers. Freight paid within 500 miles on all pur-chases of \$5.00 or over. We pack goods safely. GLASSWARE SPECIALS. Salt and Pepper Shakers, each. 2c
Stand Pepper Shakers, each 3c
Toothpick Holders 3c
Horse hadish Jars and Covers 3c
Jelly Glasses, with the covers 2c
Berry Dishes, large size, imitation 11c Berry Saucers, imitation cut glass .... 3c

Open Saturday Evenings Till 10.

Send 10c. for our 500-page catalogue, "Guide to Housekeeping." Weighs 2 lbs., costs 10c. to mail, but we stand the differ-ence. Send 2c for separate catalogue.

CAMERAS AND SUPPLIES.

REFRIGERATORS.

We have a few odd sizes of good makes of Refrigerators, which we desire to dispose of at very low figures. Call and see our large display in this line. Private Delivery Wagons Sent Upon Request.

SCREEN DOORS AND WINDOW SCREENS.

In this line we have only a few sizes left, which we want to dispose of at half price. Hardwood Door, very fancy, only.... 79c LAWN SWINGS.

Number Swing to hold two children up to 12 years of age.

Large Swings, to hold two addits.

extra strong, made of hard wood.

Double Swing, to hold four grown
people, at only.

2.98

3.58

5.48

GARDEN HOSE AND GARDEN UTENSILS. 50 feet of good Hose, complete, 2.79 with reel and nozzle, at only.
50 feet of standard Hose, complete, 3.69 with reel and nozzle
Garden Settees, five slat seats, hard
wood, extra strong
Lawn Mowers, best make, up from
1.78

A complete line of Kitchen Utensiis of all descriptions at very low prices; also Crockery, Glassware, Silverware, Woodenware and Cutlery.

Froehlich Flawless Folding Iron Beds and all other kinds of Brass and Iron Beds.

Safest means of teaching children to 69c walk: strong and durable, only .... BAMBOO TABOURETS.

Four legs, square tops, good value 35c

## SUMMER GOODS AT CUT PRICES. HOTEL FURNISHINGS A SPECIALTY.

METHODS OF BICYCLE THIEVES.

Some Reasons Why Dealers Have to Be on Whether bieyeling in the long run is cheaper than riding in street cars, it is certain that some persons of unscrupulous tendencies make money by their excling adventures. They are those who make a practice of stealing bicycles and selling them for what they can get. Four or five years ago, when the price of the cheapest market to-day, the business of

MUNICIPAL ART COMMISSION.

It Is the One City Department That Costs

There is one department of the municipal government which does not cost the city a cent. It is the Municipal Art Commission, an extremely intelligent body of men, who pass upon the artistic merits of all paintings, statuary and other works of art offered to the city. The Commissioners all serve without salary and wheels almost equalled that of the best in the | they have no high-priced secretaries or other paid employees. Charles T. Barney is Presi-

They didn't seem to be able to grasp the necessity for a detairtment in which there were no high-salaried jobs and no patronage. When the list of names was floally sent to the City Hail by the Fine Arts Federation almost the first questions asked were. What is their nollties? Are they organization men? When it was explained that the men were selected without reference to polities and solely upon their ability as judges of the artistic merits of paintings and slatuary the Wigwam leaders nearly fell in a faint from surprise.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS

Residents Who Complain of a Halt in the

wheels almost equalled that of the best in the market to-day, the business of bicycle stealing was really in its infancy. Men who had engaged in various lines of crookedness soon discovered that the demand for wheels at a low price furnished exceptional inducements for them to make bicycle stealing a regular occupation, and the factics they employed in order to get possession of machines were numerous and often extremely clever.

During the last two years wheel-stealing has been carried on to a greater or less extent, but until this summer comparatively few complaints have been heartform dealers and individual riders since 1806. The thieves have lately started out again in great earnesaness, and their modes of operation differ in many respects from those pursued formerly. Dealers tell some curious stories of the way they have been robbed by honest-looking and apprently respectable persons who have come to their shops extensibly to huy or to rent wheels, "a foung man came into my store and saked to see a new, man's heyele, with a 24-inder the frame. He said that his own wheel did not run smoothly and that he desired to get a now, man's heyele, with a 24-inder the frame. He said that his own wheel did not run smoothly and that he desired to render the proportial completes from a list preserve by the Fine Arts one of the body apparently recipied the wheel for the one were resymmining. Where it your wheel? I tasked. "Of course I must see it before I zan tell how much I will be able to allow you for it."

## \*\*\*\*\*\*\* A Card to the Public.

We publish the following letter received from Madame Yale, which is seif-explanatory:

CHICAGO, July 20th, 1899.

To the Editor-Dear Sir: As I am desirous of demonstrating to the world of women the truly wonderful merit of my health discovery, a remedy that replenishes all of the lost forces of the female body, and effects cures in cases where the most skilful physicians and surgeons fail. I doem it my religious duty to use every legitimate means to place it before the public in a way that will be self-convincing of its marvellous efficacy to cure those common ailments of women that now prevail to the detriment of good health and the happiness of humanity. I am fully convinced that the quickest and surest method of striking at the illa of the whole race is to secure HEALTH FOR WOMAN. For in her power lies the making of the coming generations. The following offer is proof of my confidence in FRUITCURA, this wonderful tonic for women, and its power to cure. I cordially invite all readers of your paper to write me concerning their health and I will gladly send them free samples of Fruiteura and my other health remedies that are co-workers in building up a depleted system. This offer applies to all women who read your paper, whether they live in New York or elsewhere. As the express companies, like your great paper, are far reaching. I will express the free packages to any part of the world. I will also send my book "Woman's Wisdom "free. It contains 98 pages and gives full particulars of my great health system. It is also a complete treatise on Beauty Culture, which, I am pleased to say, through my efforts, is conceded to be the most advanced branch of education. Hoping you will publish the above letter in behalf of humanity. I beg to remain yours for MADAME M. YALE. Health and Beauty. 189 Michigan av., Chicago, Ill.

The above offer defines Madame Yale to be a true philanthropist and benefactress to her sex. Her great reputation of world-wide fame has been built on broad principles and liberal enterprise. We gladly publish. her letter and hope to be instrumental in effecting the cures that Madame Yale promises. Ladies who desire to take advantage of Madame Yale's generous offer kindly write her, describing your symptoms, and address your letters to 189 Michigan av., Chicago.